

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XXXVIII. No. 5765.

號六月正年二十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1882.

日七十月一十年己辛

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

Notices of Items.

NOTICE.

M^r. FREDERICK DEBLOIS BUSH is Admitted a PARTNER in our Firm from this date, and M^r. GEORGE H. WHEELER is authorized to Sign our Name.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, 1st January, 1882.

ap5

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE.

FROM this Date and during the Absence of the Undersigned, Mr. DOUGLAS JONES will Act as SECRETARY of the Society.

By Order of the Board.

N. J. EDE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, January 5, 1882.

ja19

NOTICE.

M^r. WILHELM DETMERS has been Admitted a PARTNER in our Firm from the First Instant.

RAEDEKER & Co.

Hongkong, January 3, 1882.

fe3

NOTICE.

WE have this day CLANGED the Style of our Firm to THOMAS ROWE & SMITH, the Business remaining in all Respects as heretofore.

THOMAS & MERCER.

Canton, 1st January, 1882.

fe3

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS of my Firm at Foochow, China, which has been Carried on under the Style of "WESTALL GALTON & CO." since 1863, wil in future be CONDUCTED under the Style of GALTON & CO.

Mr. WESTALL Retired from the Firm in 1874.

W. P. GALTON.

London, 29 Gracechurch St., 1st January, 1882.

fe3

NOTICE.

M^r. HENRY ACKLAND NORTHEY is hereby authorized to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

GALTON & Co.

Foochow, 1st January, 1882.

fe3

NOTICE.

WE have this day CLOSED the BRANCH of our Firm at YOKOHAMA.

REISS & Co.

Shanghai, 25th November, 1881.

ja22

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of M^r. CARL KLEBS in our Firm Ceased on the 31st December, 1880.

Mr. CARL JANTZEN and Mr. H. C. MOHAIKSEN are authorized to Sign our Firm from To-DAY.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882.

fe3

NOTICE.

M^r. MAX PAQUIN is hereby authorized to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882.

fe3

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of their GOODS by Messrs KYNOCH & Co., of WITTON, near BIRMINGHAM.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 18, 1881.

13a82

NOTICE.

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th APRIL, 1882.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP..... £3,200,000.

RESERVE FUND..... £200,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE,

PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW, MELEGUINE, and SYDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Messrs G. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. SCHWEPLIN,

Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, April 12, 1881.

To Let.

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET,

No. 8, HOLLYWOOD ROAD,

No. 4, SETHUM TERRACE,

No. 7, PEDDAR'S HILL,

"KUMLAHLAN," NO. 10, ALBANY ROAD,

OFFICES in No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Apply to:

D. A. SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, January 4, 1882.

For Sale.

FASHIONABLE CARPETS FOR SALE,

NEWLY ARRIVED.

THE Undersigned has always on Hand

FOR SALE,

ASSORTED, FASHIONABLE,

AND FRESH-COLOURED CARPETS.

SAM HING, STULTZ,

Tutor, No. 49 & 51, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, December 18, 1881.

ja16

For Sale.

JULES M. MUMM & Co.'s

CHAMPAGNE.

Quants..... \$17 per 1 doz. Case.

Pints..... \$18 per 2 doz.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, November 1, 1881.

Hokkaido, Japan, Sept. 1881.

For Sale.

COUPONS for INTEREST falling due on

31st December, 1881, will be Paid

on presentation, at the Office of the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

Hongkong, on and after that date.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, December 30, 1881.

ja21

WINDSOR HOUSE,

No. 18 and 19, BUND, YOKOHAMA.

THE above well-furnished HOTEL com-

mands a fine view of the Harbour and

Shipping, and the building is surrounded

by a large Verandah, which makes this

resort the Coolest Hotel in the East.

Charges—From \$2.50 to \$4 per day.

Porter to land and ship Baggage.

SMITH, SWIFT & Co.

Hokkaido, Japan, Sept. 1881.

ja10

For Sale.

ROSE AND COMPANY, 31 & 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL DRAPERY DEPARTMENT—

LONG CLOTHS and FLANNELS.

TABLE LINENS and IRISH LINENS.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

SHEETINGS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

FANCY DRESS and SILK DEPARTMENT—

PLAIN and FANCY DRESS GOODS.

COLOURED and BLACK SILKS.

FANCY BROCADED SILKS (PARISIAN).

ALL WOOL SERGES, &c., &c., &c.

SILK VELVETS and VELVETEENS—

FASHIONABLE STRIPED SILK VELVETS.

FASHIONABLE EMBOSSED SILK VELVETS.

FASHIONABLE EMBOSSED VELVETEENS.

FANCY LACE GOODS in FICHUS, COLLECTIRES and SETS of COLLARS and

CUFFS.—

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, REAL and IMITATION LACES, SUN-

SHADES, UMBRELLAS, CORSETS, LACES and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING, Fancy WOOL and CREWE WORK,

FANCY GOODS, CHENILLE and BEADED FRINGES, SPANISH, and BEADED

BLACK LACES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c., &c.

Also, GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, COLLARS, SCARVES, HANDKERCHIEFS,

HALF HOSE, UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, SOLITAIRE and STUDS, and an

Indescribable Number of MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

ADDRESS

ROSE AND COMPANY,

31 & 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, January 3, 1882.

26ja82

Notices to Consignees.

occidental & oriental s. s. company.

Notice.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo par Steamship

"GAELIC," from San Francisco, &c.

are hereby requested to send in their Bills of

Lading for counter-signature, and to

take immediate delivery of their Goods.

</div

THE CHINA MAIL.

[No. 5795.] — JANUARY 6, 1882.

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE.

CHRISTMAS STORES AND NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS.

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMSHIP MUSCATEL RAISINS.

METZ FRUIT.

ASSORTED COSAQUES.

CALLARD & BOWERS CONFECTIONERY.

BUTTER SCOTCH.

HONEY SCOTCH.

ROSE TOFFEE.

LEMON TOFFEE.

ROSE LIME CORDIAL.

PLUM PUDDINGS.

PATRAS CURRANTS.

VALENCIA RAISINS.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

PRESENTATION BOOKS.

FANCY STATIONERY.

LAWN TENNIS SHOES.

KENTISH COB NUTS.

EX STRAKER "Glenfinnan."

STILTON CHEESE.

YORK HAMS.

CHRISTMAS CAKES.

TESSONNEAU'S RESSERT FRUITS.

ALMOND AND RAISINS.

SMYRNA FIGS.

PICNIC TONGUES.

FILBERTS.

COCONUTINA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

LEICESTER & EPP'S COCOA.

FRENCH PLUMS.

HUNTER & PALMER'S BISCUITS.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

MINCEMEAT.

CHOCOLATE-MENIER.

SAUSAGES.

BRAVNA.

ISIGNY BUTTER.

DANISH BUTTER.

BREAKFAST TONGUES.

ANCHOVIES.

ASPARAGUS.

SOUPS, &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNES.

HEINECKE'S MONOPOLE & WHITE SEAL.

VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN.

JULES MUMM & Co., pints & quarts.

CLARETS.

CHATEAU LA ROSE, pints & quarts.

CHATEAU LAFITE.

IPS GRAVES.

BREAKFAST CLARET.

SHERRIES & PORT.

SACCOSES MANZANILLA & AMON-

TILLADO.

SACCOSES OLD INVALID PORT

(1848).

HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.

1, 2 & 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

BISQUIT DUTCHER & Co.'s BRANDY.

FINST OF BOURBON WHISKY.

KINAHAN'S LIQUOR.

ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.

CHARTREUSE.

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANGOSTURA.

BOKERS AND ORANGE BITTERS.

&c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and SAUNDERS, pints and quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. & J. BIRKE, pints and quarts.

PILSENER BEER, in quarts.

DAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in hogheads.

E-X-A-M-E-R-I-C-A-N M-A-I-L.

Fresh ROLL BUTTER.

Eastern and California CHEESE.

Boneless CODFISH.

Primo HAMS and BACON.

Russian CAVIAR.

Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.

PICKLED OX-TONGUES.

Family PIG-PORK in kegs and pieces.

Paragon MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.

Bone Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.

Cutting's Desert FRUITS in 24 lb cans.

Assorted Game VEGETABLES.

Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage MEAT.

Stuffed PEPPERS.

Assorted PICKLES.

MINCEMEAT.

COMB HONEY in Original Frames.

Richardson & Robins's Celebrated Poited MEATS.

Richardson & Robins's Curried OYSTERS.

Lunch TONGUE.

McCarthy's Sugar LEMONADE.

Cham CHOWDER.

Smoked SALMON.

Green TURTLE in 24 lb cans.

&c., &c., &c.

YACHT & PICNIC SUPPLIES.

ALABAMA RACKER COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb tins, and loaves.

Alphabetical BISCUITS.

Fancy Sweet Mixed BISCUITS.

Ginger CAKES.

Soda BISCUITS.

Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.

QATMEAL.

HOMINY.

CORNMEAL.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

RYE MEAL.

SPECIALLY SELECTED CIGARS.

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in 5 lb and 10 oz tins.

BREAKFAST CONGO @ 25 cents p. lb.

SHIPCHANDLERY of every Description.

RIGGING and SAIL-MAKING promptly executed.

Hongkong, December 8, 1881.

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 12th January 1882.

at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On prepaid RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS a REDUCTION of 25% is made.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. on the 11th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Office, No. 50, Queen's Road Central.

E. E. FOSTER, Agent, for China & Japan.

Hongkong, January 3, 1882. ja12

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

Under the patronage and presence of H. E. the GOVERNOR AND LADY HENNESSY.

MONDAY, 9th January, at 9 p.m.

A GRAND INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL CONCERT (only one) will be given by M. D. L. O. L. DUBON, Pianist of Moscow (Leipzig Academie), kindly assisted by the German Club, M. Remond of Canton and two Gentlemen Amateurs (Song and Violin.)

M. D. L. O. L. DUBON, will play on the splendid Steinway Piano kindly given by the Makers of the German Club.

Admission: TWO DOLLARS.

Programme and Tickets to be had at Moses Kruse & Co.

Hongkong, January 4, 1882. ja9

INSURANCES.

PRUSSIAN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OF STETTIN.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to Grant Insurances against FIRE at Current Rates.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, May 10, 1881. 10my82

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAUD, SYRIAN PORTS, NAPLES, MARSEILLE, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA.

ALSO, PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

C. GERHARD, German barque, Capt. Fr. Suhm.—EDWARD SOLHELLUS & Co.

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C. GERHARD, German barque, Capt. Fr. Suhm.—EDWARD SOLHELLUS & Co.

C. GERHARD, German barque, Capt. Fr. Suhm.—EDWARD SOLHELLUS & Co.

Police Intelligence.
(Before Frederick Stewart, Esq.)

Friday, Jan. 6.

BLUE JACKETS ON THE WAR PATH.

James Caine, William Haines, and George Murphy, seamen of H.M.S. *Caryatid*, were placed in the dock to-day, and charged with disorderly conduct in the Temperance Hall at an early hour this morning.

Mr. E. Shillibee, Manager of the Hall, said that a complaint was made to him between one and two o'clock this morning by a boarder in the house. From what he was told he got up and went to one of the rooms in which he found Pambert on the inside.

He knocked at the door, but getting no reply he ultimately burst it open. In the room he found the three prisoners, two of whom were in bed, the other sitting up. They had no business there, and he ordered them out, but they declined to go and abused him.

One of them threw him down on the bed, another struck him on the head, and the third assaulted him in a dangerous part of the body, from which he had since suffered a bad wound. He called for assistance, and eight or ten of the boarders came and released him, and he gave defendants in charge of the police.

The first and second defendants expressed a desire to see any marks of assault which complainant bore, and they were shown

Five million dollars' worth of silk, sold by the Japanese for the past six weeks has now been disposed of, and is on the way to the Western markets.

Lo Af, a coolie employed at the Hall, said the three prisoners came there about midnight and asked for some place in which to sleep. He told them the beds were all occupied, and they commenced to beat him with their fists. He ran away from them, and they went upstairs, after which he saw no more of them. The first prisoner was drunk, but the other two were sober.

John Glaisher, a mate unemployed, residing at the Temperance Hall, said that some time between midnight of last night and two o'clock this morning the three prisoners came into his room there. He told them it was a private room and they could not be permitted to remain. They however evaded no intention of leaving and he went to witness's room and roused her.

He did not wish to enter further into personal matters, but this sort of thing tends to counter charges. He did not think that the counsel for the defendant should have been instructed to make such charges as he had made against the Government of Macao.

Mr. Hayllar said that it was the interest of the Chinese to know that they had to the 26th of September to pay this money, that it was their interest to know this, but he did not consider it his duty to tell them.

Mr. Hayllar: Had it not been the invariable condition that the money should be paid over at once unless the Junta gave special leave otherwise? — I left Macao in 1877, and from 1880 to that time I never saw conditions such as this; since then I could not say what the practice has been as I was absent.

Examination continued by Mr. Hayllar.— The Baron do Cascal sent for him, and introduced him to Mr. Pitman, presented him to Wong Wo, Hok Wan San, two members of the Li Sam, and some others whom he did not know. Document shown witness, he said it was copy of a deed drawn up asking for further time; knowing that they had to the 26th of September the witness did not like to lose the chance of selling Wei Sing tickets—that was by opening shares for the sale of tickets. The forfeiture of the \$10,000 was suggested against witness will. Witness name was placed there to testify to the truth of the translation. Witness did not send it to the Junta either as lawyer or interpreter. Witness did not know that on the Sunday instructions had been sent to the bank by Mr. Pitman for the purpose of disowning his cheque. Witness thought if time had been allowed that the money would have been forthcoming. The Governor had no power to summarily imprisoning Chinese for debt. Witness, on behalf of Wong Wo, had brought an action for \$335,000 against the Government for declaring the Wei Sing contract null. The case against the Chinaman had been decided in his absence.

Mr. Francis: Yes, squeezed a confession out of the man in prison.

Mr. Hayllar: I think that is about the most impudent statement made by a counsel I have heard in the course of my life.

Examination resumed.—The Governor's Council on the Courts of Appeal in Macao, witness had given the original of the confession of debt by Wong Wo.

Mr. Francis objected to the confession being put in as evidence.

Mr. Hayllar contended that, as this was part of the judgment of the final Court, and as the case as he understood it turned upon the assertion that the cheque was given to Wong Wo, and Wong Wo handed it over as his Lordship that they had given him credit for this \$10,000. Wong Wo had confessed judgment for \$375,000 less this \$10,000. The position was now said to be between plaintiff and Wong Wo, and it seemed to the learned counsel that what Wong Wo did as an official act was necessary part of the proceedings.

Mr. Francis said the debt arose out of an action of damages for loss on the re-sale.

His Lordship said he would admit the document for what it was worth.

Mr. Hayllar then read the confession.

His Lordship said he did not think it should be gone into. After some conversation about the arrival of the Baron do Cascal by the Macao steamer.

Mr. Hayllar said that if his friend did not object he would fill up the time by sketching his rebutting case. He said he was not going to make a speech, but merely to explain the position. The learned counsel on the other side had now started a case which he (Mr. Francis) said put him (Mr. Hayllar) to proof of consideration or the consideration failed. His answer was that the conditions of the sale were that \$100,000 should be paid down at once as a guarantee of the good faith of these people. The Government of Macao were not to trust them until the 26th of September. It was not reasonable that this should be so. The next point was that the Chinese and their lawyer set the same construction upon it. Why was this cheque of \$10,000 ever given if it was not to gain time. It was agreed, with the consent of Mr. Pitman, that if within the five days applied for as an extension of time the \$100,000 was not forthcoming, the \$10,000 should be forfeited. The learned counsel would go on step further, and show that whether or not this agreement had been made the money would have been forfeited. His case was that there had been no illegality and no impropriety in the "Lack" Government demanding the \$100,000 if they demanded it in the way they stated.

After this none of the witnesses appeared.

Mr. Francis: said both of the witnesses say they were ill to come.

Mr. Hayllar said he had received a despatch saying that they both had got permission.

Mr. Francis said that the Baron do Cascal could only give the evidence required at the cost of his position.

Mr. Da Silva, recalled by Mr. Hayllar, said he had been three years resident interpreter and eleven years chief interpreter. He had been during that year at nearly all of the auctions of the fairs.

Mr. Francis objected to a question as to what had been the practice.

His Lordship said it was a delicate question, but would not exclude it.

Examination resumed.—The general rule was that either the money was paid or security given. This was the first time the deposit had failed.

By Mr. Francis: Witness thought it was more than eleven years ago since the lottery was established. The publication of the conditions in the *Gazette* for the 1st of June, was the first time such had been used—the first time they had been published.

had been practised in Macao. He was introduced to the Baron do Cascal to Mr. Pitman, and afterwards introduced to Wong Wo, and the other Chinese. During the time of the sale there was some slight obliquity as to what happened about the sum paid by Mr. Pitman and Mr. Pacheco, although not perhaps perfectly accurate. Mr. Hayllar was quite willing to accept as it stood. The Secretary said that the Chinese during the negotiations never mentioned delay until the 26th September, and had not the slightest objection to the demanding of the \$100,000. The learned gentleman went over various points in the case, and explained that the money was to have been paid down on the spot. From the documents it would appear that, had the money been paid by the 26th of September, it would have been in ample time. It had been said that they ought to have inquired into the practice at Macao, but it was a practical branch of law on the part of the Portuguese Government, that they should insert important conditions which they kept quiet. It was only nine years at the outside since the sale of this Wei Sing lottery began, and seeing that it was only sold every three years the farm had only been sold three or four times; as Mr. Da Silva had told them, with his experience of eleven years at Macao, this was the first time these conditions had been made public. As a matter of common sense and common experience, if they had gone over to Macao and bid for this farm and found these conditions, they would have been considerably surprised if they had been asked to pay down the money on the spot—not in Hongkong where the plaintiff would have had to apply to an English Court. They were willing to do their best to get the money, but it was the fault of the Government, as by their action they frightened Chinese friends who would have been willing to take them up, but who after this broke away from them. For this the Government of Macao were wholly responsible.

Mr. Francis went over the law regarding sales of different kinds, and remarked that even in sales of land no forfeiture was made unless specially provided. The cheque which Mr. Pitman had given was a cheque given for limited purposes, and a cheque such as it was nothing but waste paper. There was a possibility that Wong Wo would pay up the money to Mr. Pitman's credit by the Monday, and then the name of the payee of the cheque could have been filled in. The Governor of Macao had taken this cheque with his eyes open, and he must have known that it could not be transferred without endorsement, and the Governor took with this cheque all the responsibilities which rested between it and the parties. Mr. Pitman was relieved of all liability; these were the questions which they would have to consider in coming to a verdict.

The Jury then retired, and on their return gave a verdict in favour of the plaintiff by five to two.

Mr. Hayllar applied for costs, which his Lordship granted.

Mr. Francis asked his Lordship to request the jury to give a verdict on some special points; but his Lordship said that as only a general verdict had been asked for he could not at that hour grant Mr. Francis's request. The jury asked permission for the same purpose, but his Lordship replied to this in the negative for the same reason as to Mr. Francis's request.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
(Before the Hon. J. Russell, Acting Justice of the Peace.)

Friday, January 6.

IN BANKRUPTCY.
(Before His Honour the Acting Justice of the Peace.)

Friday, Jan. 6.

RECEIVERSHIP.—BANKRUPT.

This bankrupt appeared to pass his last examination and to apply for his discharge. The application was opposed by the Official Assignee and by Mr. Wotton (on behalf of a Creditor) on the grounds that the accounts did, showing large amounts paid away in disbursements, did not furnish details or particulars of the money paid out.

The bankrupt was examined at some length by Mr. Wotton, when the Judge ordered the necessary accounts to be filed, and adjourned the examination for three weeks.

Mr. Mossop appeared for the bankrupt.

ATTEMPTED STABBING.

Further evidence was led this morning in the case of attempted stabbing on the 20th ult., in which Louis Lambert, injured and attempted to stab James Green, Francisco D'Asis, the landlord of the

house; witnessed Pambert offering to strike Green with the knife and saw complainant kick the defendant under the ear. Both parties were under the influence of liquor at the time. Another witness gave evidence as to seeing a brick thrown at the "complainant, and also his being threatened with a knife, after which a struggle took place and both fell on the floor. From the defendant's statement it appeared, altercating for a drink of sambuca from Green, and being refused, defendant took a knife and threatened to kill him, at the same time tying the knife round his waist. On doing the Green seized hold of him and in the struggle bit his ear. Complainant asserted he had never bitten Pambert's ear, but it may have been injured while scuffling on the ground. The case was again remanded till to-morrow, the 7th inst.

Japan.

YOKOHAMA.

The following telegram appears in the American papers:—"New York, Dec. 30. A private deputation from Japan states that the attack in the silk trade was removed by the practical submission of the American and European merchants in the silk market." The first and second defendants expressed a desire to see any marks of assault which complainant bore, and they were shown

Five million dollars' worth of silk, sold by the Japanese for the past six weeks has now been disposed of, and is on the way to the Western markets.

Lo Af, a coolie employed at the Hall, said the three prisoners came there about midnight and asked for some place in which to sleep. He told them the beds were all occupied, and they commenced to beat him with their fists.

He ran away from them, and they went upstairs, after which he saw no more of them. The first prisoner was drunk, but the other two were sober.

John Glaisher, a mate unemployed, residing at the Temperance Hall, said that some time between midnight of last night and two o'clock this morning the three prisoners came into his room there. He told them it was a private room and they could not be permitted to remain. They however evaded no intention of leaving and he went to witness's room and roused her.

He did not wish to enter further into personal matters, but this sort of thing tends to counter charges. He did not think that the counsel for the defendant should have been instructed to make such charges as he had made against the Government of Macao.

Mr. Hayllar said that it was the interest of the Chinese to know that they had to the 26th of September to pay this money, that it was their interest to know this, but he did not consider it his duty to tell them.

Mr. Hayllar: Had it not been the invariable condition that the money should be paid over at once unless the Junta gave special leave otherwise? — I left Macao in 1877, and from 1880 to that time I never saw conditions such as this; since then I could not say what the practice has been as I was absent.

Examination continued by Mr. Hayllar.— The Baron do Cascal sent for him, and introduced him to Mr. Pitman, presented him to Wong Wo, Hok Wan San, two members of the Li Sam, and some others whom he did not know. Document shown witness, he said it was copy of a deed drawn up asking for further time; knowing that they had to the 26th of September the witness did not like to lose the chance of selling Wei Sing tickets—that was by opening shares for the sale of tickets. The forfeiture of the \$10,000 was suggested against witness will. Witness name was placed there to testify to the truth of the translation. Witness did not send it to the Junta either as lawyer or interpreter. Witness did not know that on the Sunday instructions had been sent to the bank by Mr. Pitman for the purpose of disowning his cheque. Witness thought if time had been allowed that the money would have been forthcoming. The Governor had no power to summarily imprisoning Chinese for debt. Witness, on behalf of Wong Wo, had brought an action for \$335,000 against the Government for declaring the Wei Sing contract null. The case against the Chinaman had been decided in his absence.

Mr. Francis: Yes, squeezed a confession out of the man in prison.

Mr. Hayllar: I think that is about the most impudent statement made by a counsel I have heard in the course of my life.

Examination resumed.—The Governor's Council on the Courts of Appeal in Macao, witness had given the original of the confession of debt by Wong Wo.

Mr. Francis objected to the confession being put in as evidence.

Mr. Hayllar contended that, as this was part of the judgment of the final Court, and as the case as he understood it turned upon the assertion that the cheque was given to Wong Wo, and Wong Wo handed it over as his Lordship that they had given him credit for this \$10,000. Wong Wo had confessed judgment for \$375,000 less this \$10,000. The position was now said to be between plaintiff and Wong Wo, and it seemed to the learned counsel that what Wong Wo did as an official act was necessary part of the proceedings.

Mr. Francis said the debt arose out of an action of damages for loss on the re-sale.

His Lordship said he would admit the document for what it was worth.

Mr. Hayllar then read the confession.

His Lordship said he did not think it should be gone into. After some conversation about the arrival of the Baron do Cascal by the Macao steamer.

Mr. Hayllar said that if his friend did not object he would fill up the time by sketching his rebutting case. He said he was not going to make a speech, but merely to explain the position. The learned counsel on the other side had now started a case which he (Mr. Francis) said put him (Mr. Hayllar) to proof of consideration or the consideration failed. His answer was that the conditions of the sale were that \$100,000 should be paid down at once as a guarantee of the good faith of these people. The Government of Macao were not to trust them until the 26th of September. It was not reasonable that this should be so. The next point was that the Chinese and their lawyer set the same construction upon it. Why was this cheque of \$10,000 ever given if it was not to gain time. It was agreed, with the consent of Mr. Pitman, that if within the five days applied for as an extension of time the \$100,000 was not forthcoming, the \$10,000 should be forfeited. The learned counsel would go on step further, and show that whether or not this agreement had been made the money would have been forfeited. His case was that there had been no illegality and no impropriety in the "Lack" Government demanding the \$100,000 if they demanded it in the way they stated.

After this none of the witnesses appeared.

Mr. Francis: said both of the witnesses say they were ill to come.

Mr. Hayllar said he had received a despatch saying that they both had got permission.

Mr. Francis said that the Baron do Cascal could only give the evidence required at the cost of his position.

Mr. Da Silva, recalled by Mr. Hayllar, said he had been three years resident interpreter and eleven years chief interpreter. He had been during that year at nearly all of the auctions of the fairs.

Mr. Francis objected to a question as to what had been the practice.

His Lordship said it was a delicate question, but would not exclude it.

Examination resumed.—The general rule was that either the money was paid or security given. This was the first time such had been used—the first time they had been published.

had been practised in Macao. He was introduced to the Baron do Cascal to Mr. Pitman, and afterwards introduced to Wong Wo, and the other Chinese. During the time of the sale there was some slight obliquity as to what happened about the sum paid by Mr. Pitman and Mr. Pacheco, although not perhaps perfectly accurate. Mr. Hayllar was quite willing to accept as it stood. The Secretary said that the Chinese during the negotiations never mentioned delay until the 26th September, and had not the slightest objection to the demanding of the \$100,000. The learned gentleman went over various points in the case, and explained that the money was to have been paid down on the spot. From the documents it would appear that, had the money been paid by the 26th of September, it would have been in ample time. It had been said that they ought to have inquired into the practice at Macao, but it was a practical branch of law on the part of the Portuguese Government, that they should insert important conditions which they kept quiet. It was only nine years at the outside since the sale of this Wei Sing lottery began, and seeing that it was only sold every three years the farm had only been sold three or four times; as Mr. Da Silva had told them, with his experience of eleven years at Macao, this was the first time these conditions had been made public. As a matter of common sense and common experience, if they had gone over to Macao and bid for this farm and found these conditions, they would have been considerably surprised if they had been asked to pay down the money on the spot—not in Hongkong where the plaintiff would have had to apply to an English Court. They were willing to do their best to get the money, but it was the fault of the Government, as by their action they frightened Chinese friends who would have been willing to take them up, but who after this broke away from them. For this the Government of Macao were wholly responsible.

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Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The China Review, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the paper published demand it, and the circulation justify such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally.

A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review Department.

Notes and Queries are classified under the heading "Notes," short references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries, as also those queries which demand looking for information, furnish new and valuable details concerning the subject in hand. It is desirable to send the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is now issued. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best prize offered in the competition for the advancement of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned men showed a decided interest in this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, quarterly of short articles, interesting, also, on China. The book on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review, indeed *China Review*, from the *Journal of Christian Advance* (U.S.).

The *Review's Oriental Record* relating to the time of the *China Review*, 1875, is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where its full being set out facts &c. in so far respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful period of ten years has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the other foreign countries, somewhat similar to that which it has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attraction that has been bestowed of late years upon the circulation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable, and contributions of much interest may easily be looked for from the members of the foreign consular service, the Chinese Customs corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now exceedingly cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* as papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on the Legate's *Sia King*, by the Rev. E. G. Eliot, to which the plan of honor is deservedly given, an excellent survey is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-po, by Mr. E. G. Rivers, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notes of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is, of course, derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the governors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

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Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a *Visitors' Column*, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a *SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY*, applications for enrolment in which we are now ready to receive.

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JAN. 6, 1882.

Stocks.	No. of Shares	Value	Paid-up	Reserve	Working Account	Last Dividend	Closing Quotations	Cash.
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H.K. and Shansi	40,000	\$125	125	1,900,000	3,734.00	30/-	+11% prom.	
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Nth. China Ins.	1,000	TL. 2,000	TL. 600	TL. 238,000	TL. 251,064.91	TL. 75	+TL. 125 p. sh.	
Yangtze Ins.	1,200	TL. 350	TL. 350	TL. 500,482	TL. 18,447.56	TL. 12	+TL. 800	
Union Ins. Soc.	2,500	TL. 500	TL. 381,787	TL. 88,585	TL. 244.27	TL. 1000		
Trade Traders	600	TL. 10,000	TL. 600	TL. 475,000	TL. 0,128,49	TL. 202	+TL. 150	
Cton Ins. Office	10,000	TL. 250	TL. 50	TL. 1,000	TL. 208	TL. 6	+TL. 200	
China Ins. Co.	1,500	TL. 1,000	TL. 200	TL. 199,378	TL. 42,869.79	TL. 67	+TL. 220	
H.K. Fire Ins.	2,000	TL. 1,000	TL. 200	TL. 761,342.8	TL. 226,447.81	TL. 871	+TL. 205	
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H.K. C. and M. Steamboat	8,000	TL. 100	TL. 75	TL. 110,000	TL. ...	TL. 6%	+TL. prem.	
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H.K. & Wh'poa	10,000	TL. 125	TL. 125	TL. 80,000	TL. 1,489.20	TL. 4%	+TL. 7% prom.	
H.K. and China	5,000	TL. 100	TL. 100	TL. 7,489	TL. ...	TL. ...		
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